

Appl. No. : 09/683,600
Filed : January 24, 2002

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-referenced application are respectfully requested.

The title stands objected to as not being descriptive. In response, the title has been changed to A TELEPHONE USING A CONNECTION NETWORK FOR PROCESSING DATA REMOTELY FROM THE TELEPHONE". However, should the Examiner have any suggestions for a more descriptive title, these suggestions would be appreciated.

Formal drawings will be filed after allowance.

The reference designation 110 has been added to Figure 1 in an attached drawing change request. The Examiner is thanked for pointing this out.

Claims 11 and 12 have been amended to depend from claim 10 to obviate the rejection thereto. Claim 14 has been amended to obviate the rejection to claim 16.

Claims 1-5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Raith. Upon reconsidering claim 1, it is understood that the language which was used in claim 1 was broad enough to cover things like e-mails being sent between the telephone and computer. In response, claim 1 is amended to recite further details that obviate this possible interpretation.

Specifically, claim 1 covers requests including data being sent from the telephone to the computer for processing. This is often done, for example, because the telephone does not have a lot of processing power. The requests which are sent to the computer including data to produce and process information that is based on the data, and to return the processed information from the computer to the telephone. In this

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way, information can be entered into the phone for processing, processed in the computer, and then the results, or the "processed data", returned to the phone.

For example, claim 7 specifies that the requests are spoken voice and the results are recognition information indicative of the spoken voice. The requests are entered into the phone, sent to the computer for processing, processed in the computer, and then returned back to the phone. In this way, the user can carry out voice recognition by speaking into the phone, with the voice being accepted by the phone, and then recognized in a separate unit. This has a special and unexpected advantage – since the microphone in the telephone is used for an additional purpose- here obtaining voice information to be recognized.

This is not in any way taught or suggested by the cited prior art. The cited prior art admittedly teaches passing e-mails back-and-forth but never teaches or suggests entering a request that includes data into the telephone, sending it to the computer for processing to produce process information that is based on the data, and return the processed information from the computer to the telephone. Therefore, claim 1 should be allowable along with the claims which depend therefrom.

The rejection admits that claim 2 is not shown in the art, but states effectively that any networking connection would be obvious. However, there is a special advantage in using a phone line network for this process, since many telephones are already connected to the telephone lines. Nothing in the cited prior art teaches or suggests this kind of connection being sent over a home phone line networking connection, as claimed. Therefore, claim 2 should be further allowable.

Claim 7 was rejected over Raith in view of Pepper. Admittedly, Pepper teaches voice recognition of incoming telephone calls. However, Pepper never teaches or

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suggests anything that could be used to modify Raith to allow voice recognition of a voice that is entered at the telephone. According to claim 7, a voice is entered at the telephone, recognized in a remote computer, and the results returned. Nothing in the cited prior art is in any way suggestive of this feature, and therefore, claim 7 should be additionally allowable for these reasons.

Claims 11 and 12 stand rejected based on Pepper in view of Schmidt. In response, claims 8 and 9 are canceled and claims 10 and 12 are amended into independent form. Claim 10 specifies detecting an incoming telephone call, detecting a name that is spoken by a caller and voice recognizing that name, and selecting telephones that ring based on the recognized name meeting a characteristic on a list. Admittedly, the prior art teaches determining how to route an incoming telephone call based on a number of things, one of which may include speaker identification. However, speaker identification is totally different than voice recognition. The speaker recognition comprises comparing speech with samples in a template to determine if the voice matches the unknown voice, see Column 6 lines 28-29. The caller is admittedly identified using speaker identification, but nowhere is there any teaching or suggestion that the name which is stated by the caller is voice recognized to determine if it meets a recognized name.

Speaker recognition can be very limited, since it requires that each speaker who is to be recognized provide a voice template. Then, when the user speaks, their voice is compared to all the templates on file to determine whose voice is speaking. In contrast, voice recognition system can recognize the actual words which are spoken. Therefore, this system can be used to determine who is calling, by making the user state their name. This is very different than anything that is described in Raith

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combined with Pepper, and therefore amended claim 10 should be allowable for these reasons.

Claim 12 specifies monitoring the user's response to an aspect of the telephone call at a first time, and carrying out the same response at a second time. The rejection states that the monitoring a user's response is monitoring the voice print. However, this interpretation breaks down when one considers that the prior art does not carry out that same response at a second time. While the monitored voice print is used at a second time, this is a very different thing. Claim 12 has been further amended to state that the user's response is a user's manual response to an aspect of the telephone call. That same response is then automatically carried out at a second time. Therefore, these claim amendments should even further obviate the interpretation.

For example, if a user named Bob Smith is routed to voice mail at a first time, the next time Bob Smith's call comes in, he could automatically be routed to voice mail in an analogous way. Nowhere is there any teaching or suggestion of this feature in the hypothetical combination of references, and therefore it is respectfully suggested that all of these claims should be allowable for this reason.

Claim 14 is rejected based on Pepper, and should be allowable for reasons stated above. Nowhere is there any teaching or suggestion of a first computer that receives a voice to be recognized and is routed by a network to a second computer that recognizes the voice and then receives recognition information indicative of the voice from the second computer. In this way, a thin client can be used where that thin client (the first computer) receives the voice, and sends it to a more sophisticated computer (second computer) for processing.

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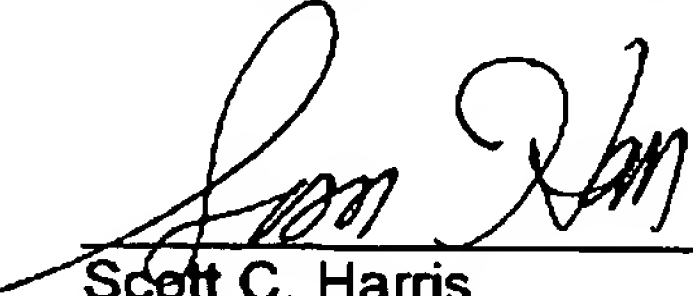
The rejection states that Pepper receives a voice to be recognized at the communication device 302 and sends it somewhere to be recognized. Assuming arguendo that this is the case, there is STILL no teaching or suggestion that recognition information indicative of the voice is sent back to the first computer. At best, Pepper teaches a system where a user speaks into a phone and the speech then gets recognized somewhere else. Nowhere is there any teaching or suggestion of the presently-claimed features.

For all of these reasons, it is respectfully suggested that all of the claims should be in condition for allowance. A formal notice of allowance is hence respectfully requested.

Please charge any fees due in connection with this response to Deposit Account No. 50-1387.

Respectfully submitted,

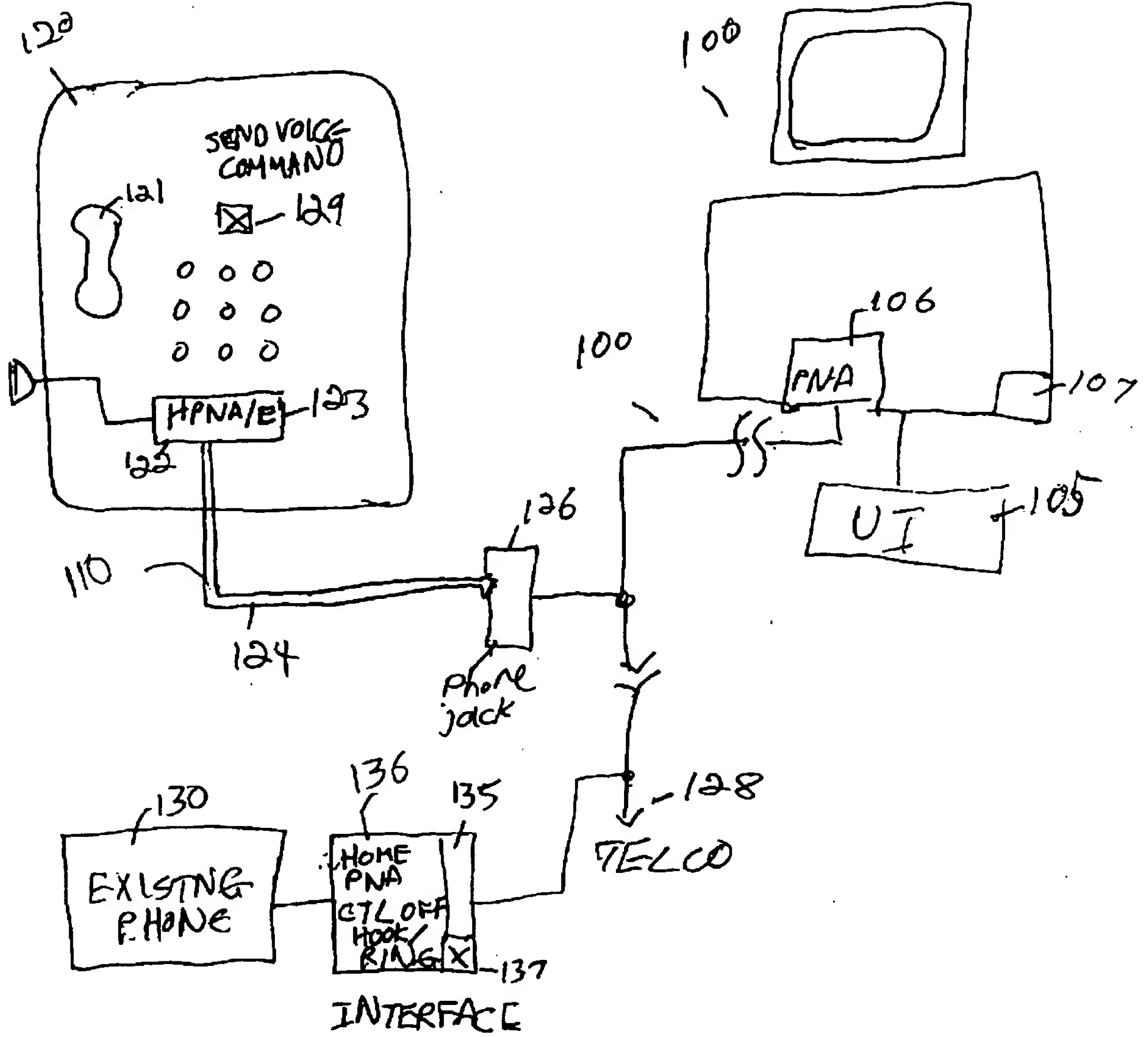
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Scott C. Harris
Reg. No. 32,030

Customer No. 23844
Scott C. Harris, Esq.
P.O. Box 927649
San Diego, CA 92192
Telephone: (619) 823-7778
Facsimile: (858) 678-5082

Attachment: Drawing Change to Figure 1



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(attachment)